

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—May I ask, through the columns of your valuable paper, if anything has been heard from the Imperial Government, in reply to the cablegram so kindly despatched by some of the Hongkong residents, respecting the Service Dollar? One great point about the whole disgraceful business is its extreme urgency. The life of a man in Hongkong with only about 10 cents a day to spend is a hell upon earth, and although a lower dollar will not make an enormous difference to his pay it will give him a little more, and remove that burning sense of injustice which a man feels when he is badly treated and powerless to help himself.

It should be remembered that an increase of pay, although very desirable, is not asked for or expected. All that is asked for—nay, demanded—is that Service men in this Colony should not be forced to forfeit a third of their very scanty pay because the dollar rises.

It is simply impossible for people never in want of a dollar to imagine the misery endured by a man who has to study every cent before he spends it, and has to save up his money in cents to get his hair cut. One's blood boils to think of it. Remembering that a lot of men now serving in Hongkong carry scars which are the result of wounds they have received fighting for their country, one cannot find words strong enough to express one's indignation. Even a rich man could probably have more than 10 cents a day to enjoy life with.

I suppose the people at Home who received the cable have—as usual—shelved it or are considering it. Considering it, forsooth! Why, half-a-dozen intelligent business men could grasp the details and decide on a course of action in an hour, and a cable would right a damnable wrong within a couple of days.

The dollar now is 2s. 8d. and still rising, and whatever happens—say, in three months' time—will not recompense men for months of poverty and misery. The cry of the fighting men in the Colony is "DO IT NOW," and this cry becomes more bitter daily.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1917.

A DUMB ANIMAL'S APPEAL

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, I am hideous to look at—I don't get enough to eat and my figure has suffered in consequence. I hate work, but I do a great deal more than is good for me. I am afraid I am not an attractive beast, but I have summoned up the necessary pluck to appeal for assistance through the medium of your valuable columns. I daresay a good many gossies who ride behind me in the old gallopy I am compelled to pull have noticed I always try to turn in at my stables—not much in the way of stables, but it's the only home I have got.

I am freely cursed and whacked for this propensity. Do you know why I do this? I'll tell you. I have an open sore on my off shoulder which is galled and torn by a rusty iron shackle that fastens my trace to my collar.

When I've gone about a quarter of a mile I can't stick the agony any more, and so I try to chuck the contract in the hope that someone will see the reason and do something to help me. Honestly, I'm in a pretty bad way. Isn't there an S.P.C. or a kindly Police Officer who can do something for me? Or am I to continue to my death to be the object of Hongkong "kultur"?

I am not much of a scribe and I've had to get a pony who is a bit of a pal of mine to write this for me. Not the one with the collar gall—but the other one, who has only a sore on his back. The writer, therefore, has a direct interest in my appeal.

I understand the Governor is a lover of horseflesh (and I suppose this would include muleflesh), and perhaps when he has a minute to spare he would just ring up the O.S.P. (when he isn't too busy with his finances) and tell him to send someone along to look at us poor beasts on the Golf Club road and have our case attended to. We should be very grateful.—Yours in much distress,

THE MULE THAT PLIES ON THE GOLF CLUB ROAD.

Fauling, August 8th, 1917.

THE CINEMA AS AN EDUCATOR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—May I, as one who has come to realise the very important part that the cinematograph plays in our public life and amusements, express my regret that yet another of those "thrilling serials" is about to be commenced at one of the most popular of the local picture theatres? I see that large advertisements are already announcing this "great attraction," which is called "The Shielding Shadow," and the price of the film tells how there is to be the same old thing of a master criminal; how all his evil works are circumvented by a hero, who remains a mystery until the end; how there are to be hair-breadth escapes from death; how a magic stone is to make a man visible and invisible at will; and how a whole host of impossible and grossly unreal situations are to be depicted. Isn't it nearly time that those who cater for the picture-seeing public in the Colony turned their attention to more wholesome productions than these outrages of maudlin excitement? One has not got to travel far to see hoardings covered with highly coloured posters showing people in death struggles, or perhaps human beings jumping from sinking ships and burning and smashed trains, or careering motor-cars the occupants of which are shooting at each other with an unreasoned ferocity, and around each of these one can see a crowd of half-credulous Chinese looking with a sort of wonder at the ingenious devices of crime ever thought of by modern criminals, and passions and hates, revenge and cruelty, just as though life in a white man's country was a series of violent and terrible incidents. We have heard a great deal about the pernicious influence of the cinema upon the minds of the young at Home, have seen the statistics of juvenile crime increase in consequence of the emphasising of uncontrolled desires for revenge, and one would have thought that in this respect the Colony would have learnt a lesson. Instead of the cinema being a medium for the amusement and improvement of its patrons it is made an instrument to almost defy vice and to present in vivid and glaring exaggeration morbid details of a scientific criminology. It is lowering it to the level of the "penny blood and terrible," so deservedly condemned by lovers of good literature, and it is changing it from a power for good to an agent of crime.

I remember not long ago that a portion of a certain picture shown here was excised by the local censor on the ground that it would not be well for the Chinese to witness it, and I am wondering whether the official who performs the duties of film censor is aware of the corollary that by passing such films as those I have indicated he tells us that they are fit for Chinese. Personally, I should imagine that they are really fit for nobody. It has been well argued that excess is the only immorality, and as these films foster and pander to, an inordinate desire for thrills and more thrills, no matter how grotesque the situations are when compared with everyday life, they might justly be called immoral.

In expressing, as I have, my strong repugnance to the "sensational" film, may I add that I write as a lover of good pictures, for I realise that there are few better ways of depicting healthy drama, and real comedy, and, as one who can admire histrionics, see that there is wonderful scope for ability and realism? But to prostitute what should have been a realm of educational art by ridiculous stories, products of depraved fancy, is a happening which I conceive to be regretted by all who have stopped to think of the enormity of the distortion. Enclosing my card.—Yours truly,

DISGUSTED.

SENTENCED TO DEATH ON WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

A remarkable feature of the trial of Dr. Adler for the murder of Count Stueghel, the late Austrian Premier, which ended in his condemnation to death, was the appearance of Adler's wife as a witness for the prosecution.

When the murder was committed Frau Adler was residing in Zurich. She received subpoena from the advocate for the defence to appear as a witness, and it was his intention that she should testify that her husband was insane. When she appeared at the trial she testified that she considered her husband entirely responsible for all his acts. This evidence outweighed that of the defence's mental specialists, and Frau Adler thus sealed her husband's fate.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

VICISSITUDES OF THE KONGMOON POLICE.

The case was resumed at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, in which the Yeung Fong firm claimed from the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the sum of \$300, being the loss sustained by plaintiffs under a policy of fire insurance upon a house belonging to the plaintiffs, and insured with the defendants under date March 8th, 1916.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) is for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Preston) represents the Insurance Co.

Outlining the case on behalf of the Company, Mr. Potter said there was a good deal of common ground evidence. A certain amount of the facts was also common ground, although the first witness was somewhat loth to admit them. One common ground fact was that in the month of April, 1916, the Province of Kwangtung was in a state of revolt. There were two parties in the State, the People's Party and the Soldiers of Gen. Lung Chai Kwong, Chief Military Governor of Canton. On April 16th the people's soldiers attacked the city of Kongmoon and held it up to and including April 19th, but were themselves in turn driven out, apparently, on the morning of the 20th. And, apparently, the last stronghold of the people's soldiers was the street in which the fire which they were concerned took place. And they were now faced at once with a somewhat remarkable coincidence, and that was that the unfortunate suburb of Kongmoon was visited on the morning of the 20th by great forces, and fighting took place between the people's and Lung's soldiers, and that a very fierce fire occurred on the afternoon of the same day. It was a coincidence, apparently, but he (Mr. Potter) did not think it was, and he was going to prove that there was no such coincidence as fierce fighting and an accidental fire at the same time. His evidence would be as follow. He would call at least three witnesses to support his contention, one of whom was head of the Kongmoon police on the night of the affair. This man was not insured in any insurance company, and had no house belonging to him which had been burned down.

The Puisne Judge—I, he head of the Police now?

Mr. Potter—I do not think so. He is on his way to Peking to take up some other appointment, I believe. Counsel proceeded that the Chief of Police would tell them that on the afternoon of April 18th a large number of Gen. Lung's soldiers took possession of the street concerned, and they were in possession when he came on the scene. The Chief of Police then saw the soldiers setting fire to shops and houses, by means of kerosene, and no one dared raise their hand to attempt to stop them, or to put the fire out, for the very good reason that the fire was originated by the soldiery. This same witness would say that no such thing as a fire engine was ever in the street where the fires were, and there was no attempt whatever to put out the fires. Other witnesses would also say that they were held up by the soldiery, and two, at least, of the witnesses would describe how they watched the fires spread to the barber's shop where the lamp was supposed to have been dropped. The one issue which had to be tried at present was whether the fire which destroyed the barber's shop was caused by the falling of a lamp or by the soldiery, and he did not think there would be much doubt in his Lordship's mind when he had heard the evidence.

The Chief of Police was then called to support the statements which had been made by Mr. Potter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, this witness denied that he was "merely a cashier" at a police station. He also denied any knowledge of the head of the Kongmoon Electric Light Works, who had been called by the other side; he knew the manager, but it was not the old gentleman who had been called.

At this the manager put forward by the other side rose up in Court and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise, much to the amusement of the Court.

Further cross-examined, witness said it was not the duty of the Chief of Police to know other people's families. Mr. Alabaster then put it to the witness that the old gentleman was his next-door neighbour, but witness again replied that it was outside his police duties to know (Continued at foot of next column.)

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated August 4th, state:—

We last reported on the 21st ult., since when business in our market has remained rather quiet, although offers for tonnage, on time charter basis, have been made as high as \$30 per ton. When we last went to press, the rate Saigon/Hongkong stood at \$1.10 per picul, but with a slightly strengthening tendency. Offers for tonnage were made at \$1.12, but, owners standing out for \$1.15/\$1.20 per picul, fixtures were eventually only negotiated at \$1.10, and at this rate 2 medium sized regular liners, and a small outsider, were fixed and a further small outsider, it is reported, accepted this rate for a number of trips. At time of going to press the rate has dropped a few cents.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 24th July, 1917, amount to 551,935 tons, as compared with 617,907 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.68 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for July/August shipment.

SAIGON/JAVA, SAIGON/PHILIPPINES, SAIGON/JAPAN:—Tonnage could still be placed in these directions.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG:—We last quoted \$1.40/\$1.25 for loading inside/outside the bar respectively as being the rate ruling in this direction. This figure has now appreciated and advices are to hand that \$1.70 can be placed for inside the bar loading.

NEWCHWANG/CANTON:—Nothing is reported.

COAL:—There is still a strong demand for collier tonnage, especially for Moji loading, but shortage of bottoms militates against fixtures being made. For local business a small steamer of about 300 tons has accepted a number of trips Hongkong/Hongkong at \$9.25 per ton. The lowness of this rate in comparison with that of previous fixtures is of course accounted for by steamer's very small size.

FIXTURES REPORTED:—Hongkong/Hongkong, 6 trips \$9.25 per trip.

SAI TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD:—N/A.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated August 1st, state:—

Our market is weaker again and the business passing is very small.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 24th July is 592,064 tons, against 762,044 tons in 1916.

We quoted to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong dollars 3.53 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for August/September shipment.

who and what his next-door neighbours were. Witness added that on April 16th some of the people's soldiers entered his station and killed two of his constables, and he escaped by the back door, as he knew that they would not spare his life if they caught him.

Asked why he had not been given his post again when the Government forces were successful, witness said that all the police uniforms had been taken by the people's soldiers.

Mr. Alabaster—Then in Kongmoon it is the case that if the police lost their uniforms the whole force falls through? (Laughter.)—Yes.

The value of a policeman in Kongmoon is the price of his uniform?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Witness added that when Lung's soldiers attacked Kongmoon he was hiding in a boarding-house. He was very much afraid, but no-one was "holding his hand." There were two other men with him, actually two of the people's soldiers under him. They knew he was a Government official, but, added witness, "I was rather fond of the people's soldiery, I was really on their side and would not arrest them."

And yet you are going to Peking to look for a job?—No, I am going to Shanghai first.

It would be rather difficult for a man who favoured the South to get an official position in Peking just now, would it not?—Oh, I am going to see a brother.

Questioned as to the fire, witness said that when the configuration broke out, involving 27 houses, he made his way to a bank, and sat down to take his rice. Mr. Alabaster—You mean to tell the Court that while 27 houses were burning, but two streets away, you sat down and soberly and seriously ate rice in a bank?—Yes, we had to have food.

The Puisne Judge—Even a policeman has to eat, I presume. (Laughter.) Mr. Potter—And even the electric light gentleman stayed at home and, presumably, ate his rice. "While" Home was burning. (Laughter.) The hearing was again adjourned.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
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SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.
SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

GARLOCK PACKING Co.,

ENGINE PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"GARLOCK" STYLE No. 900
JOINTING,

MADE OF CANADIAN LONG FIBRE ASBESTOS.

THE BEST SHEET PACKING PRODUCED FOR
HIGH PRESSURE AND SUPERHEATED STEAM.

SIZES 1/32 TO 1/8.

"GARLOCK" SPECIAL HYDRAULIC
ROCK HARD RING PACKING.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES

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18

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Leong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[487-8]

Powell Ltd
TRADE MARK

Black Printed

BED SPREADS

FAST COLOURS.

PRINTED TABLECOVERS

CRETONNES

TAFFETAS

SEE WINDOW OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL
EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided the Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN." Captain L. J. Nielsen, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1917.

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this Day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENTS in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports.

Apply—Box 8, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

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WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.

Apply stating experience, etc. Box No. 131, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

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WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, capable of taking charge of an old-established Printing Office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of the Linotype Machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man.

Apply, with references, and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

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WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1917.

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THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. Curran, C.M.G., on SATURDAY, 18th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1917.

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HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 1,203 to 1,207, 52340 to 52349, 5188 to 5190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 6th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all registered in the name of Sir C. P. Curran, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 8 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 5th day of April, 1884.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—9448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$54.48.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—878 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$2.78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In Own Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,800 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$68.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917.

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AUCTION

For Sale
by
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1917," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 23'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 26 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the Liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH, Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 20th June, 1917.

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G. B. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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INTIMATION

BATHING

CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10TH AUGUST, 1917.

HONGKONG AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Yesterday we referred to the subject of the representation of the Far East in any Convention that may be summoned for discussing the reconstruction of the Empire. Today we propose to allude to the question of Imperial preference, which has already been accepted, in principle, in many parts of the Empire. To a distributing centre such as Hongkong, free trade means almost everything. Thirty years ago, Dr. Eitel wrote: "The genius of British free trade and political liberty constitutes unmistakably the vital element in the historic development of Hongkong." Without any disparagement of the enterprise of the commercial community, it may certainly be said that there is no place in the Empire which has profited more by free trade than this Colony. Shall we in the near future voluntarily abandon a system which has been of such inestimable advantage? The question is obviously one that requires very careful consideration, for it is as true to-day as at any time during the seventy-five years of the British occupation that the main source of the great prosperity of the Colony is its shipping. One of the early Governors described Hongkong as "a sort of bonded warehouse," in which British merchants could deposit their goods until it was convenient to distribute them. That description still holds, despite the fact that we have witnessed, especially during the past twenty years, the development of various local industries, including two large shipbuilding yards, sugar, cement, paper-making, rope and other factories. A tax on the raw material used by any of them would naturally affect their business; close investigation, indeed, is needed to ensure that it would not stifle them.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that a contributing cause of the success of any industry in the Colony is the protection afforded by the British flag, and for this protection we must be prepared to pay. Hitherto payment has taken the form of a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer of 20 per cent. of the Colony's revenue. From patriotic motives this contribution has been made without a murmur during the war, but from the day that it was imposed until the bursting of the storm in 1914 it was regarded by the Colony as an injustice. In the infant days of the British occupation, the Imperial Government accepted practically the whole of the financial burden of the local administration, but in about 1850 this was reduced to a grant of £25,000 per annum, which was soon afterwards further reduced, and, finally, abolished. Then came the fixing of a Military Contribution from the Colony. For the current year this amounts to \$2,701,769, which, at the present high rate of exchange, represents roughly £350,000. Naturally, nobody has raised any protest; indeed, the great increase in local taxation for war purposes, including an immediate gift to the Home Government of \$3,000,000, which was soon afterwards raised to \$5,000,000, and an annual contribution of \$1,000,000 for so long as the war lasts, were generally approved by all sections of the community. Hongkong has gladly done whatever lay in its power to help to beat the Germans, but we must look ahead to the great and happier days of reconstruction. The old grievance, which will certainly revive when the war is ended, is that taxation and representation do not go hand-in-hand in this Colony. That was the basis of the troubles which culminated in the severance of the American Colonies from the Mother Country. The Dominions have had no such grievance, and, as a consequence, they are bound to the Mother Country by ties of sentiment, the strength of which has astonished the world.

It is impossible to forecast the scheme that will be introduced for consolidating the Empire after the war, but we know that, whatever it may be, the elected representatives of the self-governing Dominions will take part in shaping it. It may be that, in planning some general scheme of tariffs for the reconstructed Empire, it will be necessary for this Colony to fall into line with the other Dominions overseas, but before anything is done we hope that the local commercial community will at least be afforded an opportunity of expressing its views. It may be trusted always to give due weight to Imperial as well as to local interests. Never were "sentimental" considerations in regard to trade and industry stronger than at present, and we believe that they will continue to exert a powerful influence when the war is over, for we shall then realise more fully than we do now the tremendous sacrifices that have been made by all parts of the Empire to save modern civilisation, and there will be a general disposition to revise our conceptions of political economy and to incur the risk of some sacrifice if we are convinced that it will make for greater security.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that a scheme which is suitable to Great Britain or South Africa will be equally suitable to Hongkong, and for that reason it is imperative that all those concerned should be consulted before any decision is taken.

A pair of binoculars has been received by the War Charities Committee from Mr. R. Aiken, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

Count Leo Lovortch Tolstol, son of the great Russian author who is now on a tour through Japan and China, may (says the *Japan Daily Mail*) settle in Shanghai to deal in curios and works of art.

The Matriculation and Senior and Junior Local Examinations of the University of Hongkong will commence on December 10th. Centres will be arranged at places other than Hongkong and Shanghai if a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Leung Yan Po, \$100; Mr. Lo Cho Shan, \$100; Mr. Ho Mun Shang, \$50; Mr. Wong Fa Hung, \$25; Mr. Tang Chi Ngong, \$25; Mr. Yu Yin Pak, \$25; Mr. Chow U Ting, \$25; Mr. Li Yau Chun, \$25; French Bank Comptroller, \$25.

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THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CONDITIONS OF THE NEW LOAN.

SHANGHAI, August 9th.

The following are the conditions of the great loan:—

- (1).—Interest at six per cent.
- (2).—Security, the Salt tax.
- (3).—Payment 95 per cent.

Liang Chi-chao demands the pardon of Chin Chin-tao.

The Cabinet has presented the Mandate to convene a special Senate to the President's office.

THE CONTROL OF GERMAN RESIDENTS.

The War Committee met to consider the method of controlling German residents. Hsu Chi-chang visited Feng Rui-chang yesterday in reference to the future treatment of the Manchu Emperor.

The Government has ordered Lo Peh-kin and Liu Chun-hoo to come to Peking.

Liang Chi-chao (Minister of Finance) has refused to sign the agreement for the Communication loan of \$20,000,000, as Cho Yu-lum dissents from the proposal to let the China Bank have half the money.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

MINOR CASES.

A Chinese employed at the Taikoo Dock was charged with the theft of some copper and brass from the dock.

The man pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded for further enquiries to be made.

On the application of Mr. Mattingley, who appeared to defend, the case in which three Chinese were charged with assaulting another Chinese at West Point was adjourned.

ASSAULT CASE FALLS THROUGH.

When a case in which T. Leach, Chief Engineer of the S.S. *On Lee*, was charged with assaulting the Chinese steward of the same boat was called on before Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. Guy Haywood, who appeared for the defendant, said he understood that the case was to be withdrawn.

The Magistrate enquired if it was not a case which should have gone to the Marine Court, and Mr. Haywood intimated that he was of the same opinion. However, he understood that the steward wished to withdraw the charge.

The steward was called, and in reply to the Magistrate said that he wished to withdraw the charge, as "his master had spoken to him."

The charge was then withdrawn.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

TO BE REPAIRED AT A COST OF \$11,000,000.

THE WAR.

STRONG ALLIED ATTACKS IN WEST RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

FATE OF THE GERMAN RAIDERS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ANOTHER RAID.

LONDON, August 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided last night near Lombartzyde.

The enemy's artillery is active east and north of Ypres, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Westhoek and the Ypres-Staden Railway.

AERIAL BOMBING.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In heavy rain, the French gained ground north-west of Bixchoote. We repulsed raiders north of Roex in the neighbourhood of Oppy.

There is great activity by the enemy artillery east of Ypres. Despite the weather, our aeroplanes bombed an ammunition depot and also rail-trucks and sidings, as well as trains forty miles behind the German lines. There was much damage and a derailed train blew up.

Another British aeroplane is missing. GERMANS ADMIT STRONG ALLIED ATTACKS.

A German official wireless message states:—The English, after daytime, advanced from Nieport to the north and north-east, but were driven back after hard-fought fighting. We repulsed strong enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Bixchoote and penetrated Bois des Carrières.

FRENCH FRONT.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 8th.

A communiqué states:—There was most marked reciprocal artillery activity last evening on most of the Aisne-front.

Our fire repulsed enemy detachments attempting to approach our lines to the east of Vaux Aillon and west of the California Plateau.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

A communiqué states:—There were some fairly violent artillery actions in the region of Pantheon, right of the Meuse, Caubieres Wood and Douaumont.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, August 8th.

An official wireless message states:—In the region of the confluence of the Zbruz we took the offensive, and captured the villages of Barychokovoy and Wygoda, as well as heights to the west of the last-named. We took 300 prisoners.

We repulsed attacks to the north-west of the Sereth.

The enemy occupied two heights to the west of Dzskni and south-west of Sotchi. We retired eastward on both sides of the Kimpolung road.

The enemy pressed us back to the north of Bisigetschi.

TWO TOWNS EVACUATED.

The *Norov Vremya* says the Russians have evacuated the towns of Kamenzpolsk and Proskuroff.

THE ENEMY'S OBJECT.

LONDON, August 8th.

The *Times* Correspondent at the Headquarters of the Russian Seventh Army, writing on August 2nd, says that the immediate objective of the enemy is apparently a bold attempt to cut off the troops remaining in the Carpathians and Rumania; hence they are striking between Kamenzpolsk and Czeronowitz, where the Russians are unable to continue the advance.

General Korniloff, interviewed, said that the second phase of the war was only just beginning. It was impossible for Russia to conclude a separate peace, which would convert her into a German Colony. The new Government must invite the Allies to reorganise the railways for warfare, and Anglo-French officers must help in the drilling of the ten million Russians who had enrolled but who were imperfectly trained.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German official wireless message states:—The Austro-Hungarians stormed and occupied several summits in the wooded Carpathians. We extended our successes to the north of Focsani after bitter fighting. The Russo-Rumanian counter-attacks proved futile.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN RAIDERS.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. P. Houston asked for information regarding the German raider *Wulf* in the Indian Ocean, and the raiders *Seadler*, *Morier*, *Venda*, *Pygme* and others lately operating in the Atlantic, of which nothing recently had been heard.

Dr. Macnamara stated that the Admiralty were not without knowledge of the movements or fate of these vessels, but disclosure of that knowledge might be valuable to the enemy.

Dr. Macnamara spoke the word "fate" with emphasis.

COLLISION INQUIRY.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the transport *Mendi* found that the collision was due to the master of the steamship *Duro* not complying with the fog regulations, also that he unreasonably failed to send out boats to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to render assistance. His certificate was suspended for one year.

[The transport *Mendi*, with the final batch of South African native labourers, collided with another vessel in a thick fog off the Isle of Wight on February 21st. Twelve Europeans and 191 natives were saved; 10 Europeans and 615 natives were drowned.]

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT MEETS.

PETROGRAD, August 8th.

At the first meeting of the new Government, M. Kerensky, who presided, said that attention must be concentrated on national defence and organisation at the rear.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Press Bureau says that at the Irish Convention to-day Sir Horace Plunkett suggested a procedure whereby the existing schemes of the Government of Ireland be examined and presented for the Convention's consideration. The Convention decided to appoint a standing committee to consult the Chairman regarding general procedure.

SIR ALFRED KEOGH RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 8th.

The *Daily News* says that Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh has resigned in consequence of attacks on the Army Medical Service, of which he was Director.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

LONDON, August 8th.

It is stated that a nine-penny loaf will be able to be purchased from August 15th.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 8th.

The greatest interest is being taken in the National Labour Conference, to take place on August 10th, which is to decide whether delegates will be sent to Stockholm. Opinion in the party is sharply divided, and important preliminary meetings have been necessary in order to reach decisions regarding the course to be adopted by the representative bodies attending the Conference.

It is stated that the Miners' Federation will hear a personal explanation by Mr. Arthur Henderson before deciding how its 600,000 votes are cast.

The division of opinion is reflected in the Press, one section denouncing the idea of British intercourse with enemy Socialists during the war, and the other section dwelling on the danger of estranging Russia if the delegates do not go, pointing out that in such an event the impressionable Russians would be an easy prey to the German Socialists.

GREEK PARLIAMENT MEETS.

ATHENS, August 8th.

At the first sitting of the Venizelist Parliament of May 31st, 1915, M. Venizelos, replying to a petition by the Deputies of Northern Epirus for admission into the Chamber, said that the union of Epirus and the Motherland in the near future was a foregone conclusion.

A THOUSAND AEROPLANES ANNUALLY.

NEW YORK, August 8th.

The Government has ordered the construction of an aircraft factory at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The cost will be a million dollars, it is to be completed in a hundred days, and is to employ two thousand workers. It is expected to produce a thousand small aeroplanes annually.

CONTROL OF U.S. EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, August 8th.

The Exports Council recommends that lumber, sugar and cotton should be placed on the list of goods for which export licences are required. It desires especially to control shipments of cotton, of which Germany is in desperate need.

NEW ZEALAND'S DETERMINATION.

WELLINGTON, August 8th.

Parliament has passed a resolution to carry on the war until Germany is vanquished. It paid a tribute to the gallantry and courage of New Zealanders fighting. The members sang the National Anthem.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, August 8th.

There is a recurrence of trouble in Spain.

It transpires that there has been a railway strike, regarding which the Council of Ministers considered measures to prevent an interruption of traffic and sabotage. The Council also agreed to re-establish the Press censorship.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' DEMAND POPULAR GOVERNMENT WANTED.

AMSTERDAM, August 8th.

It is reported that Herr Scheidemann, in a speech to a meeting of six thousand people at Mannheim, demanded, in the interests of peace, a speedy substitution for the present Government of a Government really representing the people's will.

LIBERIA DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Liberia has declared war on Germany.

GERMAN AIRMAN INTERNED.

FLUSHING, August 8th.

A German seaplane visited a Dutch fishing boat. One airman came aboard and ordered the boat to Zebrugge, but a Dutch patrol boat came up and took the vessel to Flushing.

The German airman has been interned.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 8th.

Silver is quoted at 41.1/2; Continental buying; Indian bear covering. The market is steady.

LIBERATION OF SERBIA.

BRITAIN FIRM TO THE END.

LONDON, August 8th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Serbian Society luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, said:—We owe more to M. Pasich, the Serbian Premier, and M. Venizelos than we can possibly reveal at present. Serbia, which has been covered by the dirt of Turkish barbarism, is about to be cleansed and will yet appear fresh and wonderful. The first condition of peace is complete restoration without reservation, however long the war may last. British honour is involved in seeing that Serbia is freed. Serbia and Belgium are the guardians of the gates, and bravely have they defended them. The Serbian troops, although overwhelmed, have never been disheartened and are still guarding the gate. We extend again the hand of friendship to Serbia. We will go through the war together to the end.

In the course of a speech, Lord Robert Cecil declared that he was convinced that there was no inconsistency between the aims of Italy and Serbia.

M. Pasich, whom Lord Robert Cecil described as the Grand Old Man of Serbia, after expressing his thanks for what Britain had done for small nations, said that Germany now spoke of an honourable peace. Such a peace could only be secured if the peoples under Austro-German rule were set free. If France gets back Alsace-Lorraine, if the Italians accomplish a unity with their still unredeemed brethren, if the unity of the Serbs, Croats and Slovines is achieved, if the Czechs and Slovaks are united and independent, and if the Polish and Rumanian questions are solved, then only will an honourable peace be secured. (Cheers)

SOLDIERS AND POLITICS.

REGULATIONS TO BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

LONDON, August 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the War Cabinet had decided that Paragraph 451 of the King's Regulations, forbidding soldiers to participate in politics, should be strictly and impartially enforced, and that soldiers should not be permitted to join Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

LONDON, August 8th.

A Departmental Committee appointed by the Government is meeting to-morrow to consider the provision on an extensive scale of houses for the working classes. The Committee on Labour Problems after the War reported that a million houses, costing £250,000,000, must be built. The Local Government Board admits that the present shortage is at least half-a-million houses.

A notable instance is the immediate need for housing for 100,000 workers at Glasgow, Rosyth and Dundee. It is certain that in the near future the Government will have approved of schemes for the building of at least half-a-million houses within the first year or two after the war. It has already promised considerable financial assistance, also to ensure that the rentals shall not exceed the pre-war basis.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of vessels for the past week totalled 2,673 and the sailings 2,766. Twenty-one vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, August 8th.

For the week ending August 5th the arrivals of vessels numbered 487 and the sailings 412.

The sinkings were two steamers and one small sailing vessel.

A GENERAL'S DEATH.

LONDON, August 7th.

The death is announced of Major General Sir George Pretyman, K.C.M.G.

STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, August 7th.

Twenty thousand railwaymen and tramwaymen in New South Wales have struck, objecting to the new system of supervision. They have rejected the Government's offer of a conference in connection with the matter, provided work be resumed immediately.

The South Coast collieries have been rendered idle owing to lack of transport. The Government has intimated to the strikers that they will lose their seniority unless they resume work by Friday, when the public will be asked to volunteer assistance.

Melbourne tramwaymen and two thousand railwaymen in Queensland have also struck, the latter demanding a retrospective increase of pay.

KING ALFONSO SOLICITOUS FOR WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 8th.

It is understood that the suggestion that Spanish officers should be present on hospital ships emanated from King Alfonso, who, throughout the war, has been conspicuously solicitous for the wounded.

FORCED LANDINGS.

(BY A BRITISH AIRMAN.)

I sat in a colossal machine with a small engine, known as a "Long-Horn."

The pilot sat in front of me, giving instructions. It was my first flight.

A cry of "Switch off, suck in," which means that a mechanic is to turn the propeller and get the engine-cylinders full. Then "contact," and presently, with a whirr, the engine is running.

Then away, bump, bump, bump over the ground, and a smooth slipping off into space, and the earth suddenly far below, and tree-tops disappearing beneath the planes.

The signal came to put my hands on the controls and feel the pilot's movements. They were incomprehensible, busy all the time, while the machine rocked and swayed in the air.

It was a "lumpy" day. Sharp gusts of wind, striking trees and hedges and buildings and folds in the ground, would shoot upwards like ocean breakers against the sea-wall. These could be felt at 2,000ft., and would throw one up and down 50ft. and more at a time. Not a very good day for a first flight, but pilots were in demand and time precious.

Then suddenly the rhythmic roar of the engine was broken. Crash, bang, bang, bang, and it stopped. The pilot's arms weighed furiously and I let go. He did a sharp "bank" into the wind and we grazed over the tree-tops and down into a field among horses. A smashed rod in the engine and forced landing from 1,000ft.—not an easy job in a clumsy machine in wooded country on a lumpy day!

I hopped out. "My word," I said, "this is interesting!"

That was all I felt. . . and I worked like a slave all day on the repairs.

A little later I was in a much more delicate type of machine—a real flying machine, not a "bus."

The occasion was "first flight" alone under higher instruction. Flying was still an "interesting" game; its terrors were still unknown.

Again I experienced that sudden silence from the engine—and only trees below. Trees, trees everywhere, and one little patch of green, and the machine gliding lower every second at 60 miles an hour. Suppose one hit a tree.

I passed too high over those trees to hit the patch of green where there was room to run. The opposite hedge loomed up, just where I ought to meet the ground. I charged right at it, and at the last moment "summed" up and hopped it, and flopped down on the other side. Strange to say, only a shock-absorber was broken.

In another flight long after came the same sudden, sickening cessation of engine.

The wind was blowing strongly from the west, blowing one away from "home" country.

On that occasion I was high over the Hun lines, 15,000ft. or more, sitting over a town while "Archie" burst furiously around—you can never get out of range of "Archie."

The same long glide down, but the wind was so strong against me that the machine simply hovered. We were settling down, the machine and I, on to that town, with "Archie" getting nearer and nearer.

I watched the height-meter hand recede. I watched a certain cross-roads in front of my right wing; it seemed to remain just the same distance ahead.

At less than 1,000ft., with machine-gun and rifle bullets whistling past me, dodging frantically left and right with what remained of my height, I realised the machine was going forward. At the lower altitude the speed of the wind was less and progress possible.

"Suck down" at length on the ground a little behind our lines with Hun shells bursting all about me. Then, a scramble for cover and the collapse of utter exhaustion.

SIBERIA AND THE REVOLUTION.

ONLY ONE VICTIM AT OMSK.

The following are passages from the letter of an Englishman, resident for many years in Siberia, describing the outbreak of the Revolution there:—

When the Revolution broke out I was at one of the most beautiful spots on this earth, called Alapajevsk, near Irbit. The first intimation that the slumbering inhabitants received was in a railway telegram signed by one of the Ministers, stating that the Duma had taken the government into its hands, and directing all servants to remain at their posts. With such meagre information I was apprehensive, not knowing that the Revolution had succeeded, and left for Ekaterinburg on my way back to Omsk.

On the way through Tiumen the first signs of the change were visible. Instead of the notorious *gendarmes*, there were troops on the platform, and order! The latter consisted in this: that passengers desirous of alighting were allowed to do so before those who wished to take seats were admitted. It was quite a novel sensation to emerge from a carriage with all the fittings on one's coat, no barred shins, and luggage intact, and all without loss of time.

Eventually we reached Omsk, where things were quiet, but the town bore witness to the change. The Russians may be slow at many things, but they manage their revolutions promptly. The Governor-General's house had been christened the "House of the Republic," and in it a coalition committee was already sitting. Everybody had become a "citizen," and one could not go far without hearing the "Marseillaise." In the streets were animated crowds; soldiers were everywhere. All the halls and clubs, the theatre, and most of the cinemas were given up to meetings at which embryo politicians shouted themselves hoarse day and night. One day was much like another, nobody working except the members of innumerable committees, which sprang up like mushrooms; everybody talking, and rumours of every degree of extravagance in circulation. The war was momentarily forgotten. In one respect only was unity visible, there was a general determination to maintain order.

Only in Petrograd were there a few hundred victims, and this could not be otherwise in the centre of disturbance. It was evident that the Provisional, always of a more liberal temperament, would give no trouble. In Moscow only three or four lives were lost; in Omsk only one, that of a colonel, who died from injuries inflicted by an outraged soldiery. He had been wont in the old days to inflict corporal punishment on the men and deserved his fate—as the Russians say, "for a dog, a dog's death."

With the disbanding of the police and the *gendarmes*, the maintenance of order has been deputed to the soldiers, who fulfil their task satisfactorily. . . . It will be a pleasant surprise for me if the Army is now properly supplied with munitions and food. I know as a fact that before the Revolution one regiment, at any rate, in the trenches below—was on the verge of starvation. There was no bread, occasionally the merest scrap of meat, and sometimes nothing whatever. Could you fight well on that? To keep the men up to the mark a sound flogging was administered on the slightest pretext, not to mention the ubiquitous standing to attention with a rifle for hours at a stretch, a punishment which reduced the strongest to a state of collapse. These iniquities have now been abolished.

As you probably know, one of the first acts of the new Government was to release all political prisoners, and whole train-loads of them are passing through Omsk. It strikes me as curious that they should be so much calmer and more moderate than the blatant leaders of Labour—*Times*.

TURKS' ILL-TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

HALF OF KUT GARRISON REPORTED DEAD.

Evidence is steadily accumulating of the bad treatment of the British prisoners-of-war in Turkey. It is learnt from the most trustworthy sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill-treatment or lack of proper medical attention.

A man who was for some time near a prisoner of war camp in the Taurus states that more than half of the unfortunate men captured at Kut are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Swiss Red Cross Commission, whose report was sufficiently damning with regard to the camps which they were allowed to approach this camp or other camps of the same type. Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management. The European doctor in charge was of opinion that with proper care he could save 35 of them, but he and his assistants were driven away from their own hospital and during the first 15 days 22 of the men died from sheer neglect.

Fifty prisoners captured at Katia in April, 1916, were sent to a hospital at Aleppo. They could hardly stand from weakness. All of these prisoners were suffering from dysentery due to starvation.

A German subaltern who spent the winter at Marnurea saw the bodies of 400 Indian prisoners who had died of starvation. Another witness saw 150 British prisoners at Katia, in Northern Syria, in the most deplorable condition. Their only ration consisted, he stated, of soup.

REFORM IN ROUMANIA. PEASANT LOYALTY. THE NEW LABOUR PARTY.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

During a visit to the front King Ferdinand, addressing his troops, promised them reforms, the necessity of which has been felt for over 20 years. Land and the right to rule their own country were required by the five million peasants, and were repeatedly promised to them by the political parties, but the promises were never fulfilled. When things became really bad, and the peasants were starving while the landowners and farmers were rolling in money, spending their income in the south of France or the clubs at Bukarest, the peasants lost their temper, and the docile animal who had worked the whole year for his master became furious and uncontrollable.

This happened twice: in 1889 and in March, 1907. The two outbreaks were crushed, and the peasants paid with their lives for their attempt to get the land which they had worked for centuries. Each time after such an outbreak the Cabinet was changed, a new Government came into power, promised large reforms, and held new elections. There were scientific discussions in Parliament; beautiful social and economic theories were developed by members who had studied in the big universities of Western Europe, laws were passed, but the situation of the wretched peasants remained the same. The reason for this is not difficult to understand. The peasants were represented by 11 or 12 members of Parliament, while the landowners had 152 representatives. It was quite obvious that unless an extraordinary situation occurred to force the upper class, they would never agree to part with their properties, which gave them a huge income without any effort on their part.

ANSWERING THE CALL.

The opening of the war found Roumania in the midst of a new discussion on reforms, which would have had the same result as the previous talk. When the King called his Army to the colours to fight the old enemy, the Austro-Hungarians and their allies, not a single peasant failed. They all rushed to their regiments. When misfortunes came, when the disastrous retreat took place, most of the peasants followed the Army; boys of 15 and upwards flocked to the part of Roumania preserved from invasion, and put themselves at the disposal of the military authorities, enabling the latter to reorganize a new Army which should get back what was lost. Unfortunately it was not the same with some of the great landowners. Under the pretext of disagreement with the foreign policy of the Government, many of them, although officers of the reserve, remained behind with the enemy. The proportion of desertions was much higher among officers than among men. Those who had suffered every hardship in peace and war did not fail to do their duty, while many of those who had everything—honours, wealth, privileges, rights—committed the crimes, and became traitors and deserters.

Such proofs of loyalty and love of their country on the part of the peasants could not leave the King cold. He saw that immediate measures must be taken, and decided to ask the Government to put an end to the unfortunate position of his best soldiers. Himself setting the example by offering the large estates of the Crown to the peasants, he asked the Government to introduce a Bill by which land could be given to all peasants who had taken part in the war. Had the proposed reforms been made a year or two ago, they would certainly have met with general approval, but now they do not appear to satisfy the bulk of the nation. The Russian Revolution has opened the eyes of many to the fact that, in the present circumstances and in consideration of what the peasant class has done for centuries, more is due to them.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

In the past there has never been a Socialist Party in Roumania, nor even a tendency to create one. Some of the Russian soldiers in this country, however, thought that it did not accord with their ideal to fight for a country where democracy was so far in the background, and started an agitation which at first appeared likely to have far-reaching consequences. In fact not only the Russian Socialists, but hundreds of German agents who still swarm in this country, thought that the moment had come when serious troubles might be provoked. On the 1st of May, partly at their instigation, the Russian soldiers liberated a Socialist, Dr. Rakowsky, who was under police surveillance, and brought him in triumph to the main square of Jassy, where he made an incendiary speech against the present form of government and against Bulgarian origin. At the outbreak of war his attitude was undecided, but soon after the visit of the German Socialist Sudekum he became wildly pro-German and disposed of a large sum of money for pro-German propaganda. As the Roumanians are very loyal to their King, and the commanding general of the Russian forces here had his troops well in hand, the revolutionary movement did not succeed, and Rakowsky's dream of glory has vanished rapidly.

Some 30 members of Parliament, all known as honest men, who regard the promises of the Government as unrealistic, have now formed a "Roumanian Labour Party." In many quarters such a party is regarded as necessary for the political life of the country, and already it has secured much support throughout Roumania. After consultation with the Russian Socialists, the new party has decided to take action at the opening of Parliament by asking for wide reforms, the most important being: land for all those who work it. All peasants, it is declared, should have land in sufficient quantity to guarantee them the possibility

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA. THE REPUBLICAN AGITATION. LABOUR AND THE GERMAN DANGER.

The House of Assembly at Cape Town was crowded on the occasion of Mr. Merriman's resolution condemning the Republican propaganda which is being carried on in South Africa.

Mr. Merriman emphasized the need for the House of Assembly to give a clear and unmistakable lead on the question. While he said the Nationalist propaganda was regarded lightly by educated people it was different in country districts, where there was a deliberate movement to destroy the constitution in favour of a Republican form of Government. That Mr. Merriman declared in the most emphatic manner could only lead to civil war. He described as devil's work the efforts which were being made to divide the two white races in the country. He said he considered the danger in fomenting artificial distinctions very real and terrible, and asked the House to testify that it stood by the Constitution.

Mr. Louw, a Dutch-speaking Afrikaner member for the Cape constituency of Caledonburg, seconded the motion.

Mr. de Waal (Nationalist) moved an amendment regretting that efforts should be made by certain politicians for the purpose of creating the impression that the natural aspirations of the inhabitants regarding independence were disloyal and unlawful, and expressing the opinion that such efforts were calculated to disturb mutual understanding and co-operation between the two white races. Mr. de Waal's amendment further considered such action to be in direct conflict with the freedom of discussion which was one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and with the declared objects of the Allies to secure to each separate people the freedom of its own destiny, "with which objects the House declares itself in full accord."

Lieut.-Colonel Creswell (the Labour Leader), supporting Mr. Merriman's motion, referred in striking terms to the recent African campaigns. In connection with the post-war settlement he declared that he was convinced that the working classes of South Africa would be filled with alarm at any possibility of South-West Africa being returned to the Germans. They in South Africa had assisted in the war from any desire to take land, but because they believed it to be right, and they could not contemplate with equanimity the re-establishment of German power on their borders. They strongly objected to such an idea. Germany wanted a strong protectorate from West Africa across Central to East Africa. The Nationalists talked about a Republic. Lieut.-Colonel Creswell asked them to contemplate a strong Germany stretching across the continent with harbours and submarine bases, and a huge native population trained and drilled as black soldiers in a huge mercenary army. South Africa would then be confronted with a state of affairs which had never confronted it in the past. It would be at the mercy of a German Black African Empire. He asked how long South Africa would then enjoy the direct freedom it had to-day. He emphasized the fact that the Labour Party would continue to support the Government in its war policy.

General Botha then spoke. He laid stress on the fact that ever since South Africa had received its Constitution the British Government had never on a single occasion interfered with South Africa. He pointed out that not a word had been uttered on the part of the Free State delegates to the National Convention regarding a constitution on Republican lines. The great majority in South Africa did not want further civil war. He asked whether the minority was going to force civil war on the majority, and reiterated that the only future of South Africa lay in the union of the races.

Mr. Herzog contended that nothing contained in the Constitution or the treaty of Vereeniging was opposed to his conducting a pre-Republican propaganda, and asked why Republicanism should not be discussed in South Africa as freely as in England. He affirmed that South Africa had yet to receive its freedom. Although he did not expect it in his lifetime, nevertheless South Africans were much freer than Mr. Merriman thought, and it was the people's right to know how free they were. Mr. Herzog added that he was theoretically a Republican, but he did not advocate a Republic to-day because he fully realized that they could only hope to make a Republic a success when all sections unanimously asked Great Britain for independence.

Sir Thomas Smartt, referring to the National Convention, said the English minority relied on the good faith of the Dutch majority. He strongly emphasized that if the present propaganda continued the Prime Minister must feel that he had the support of the vast majority in dealing with it promptly and rigorously.

Eventually Mr. Merriman's motion was carried by 72 votes to 21, after Mr. de Waal's amendment had been negatived by a similar majority. The minority in the division was composed solely of Nationalists.

of economic and social progress. They should also have the right and even the obligation to vote in order that the Government of the country should be under the control of those inhabitants who form by far the greater majority. With such a programme the new party would meet with the approval of the whole country, and it is not unlikely that new laws will soon be passed in such a form as to satisfy their demands. The feeling prevails in the country that the Labour Party is called to play a capital part in the life of the future Roumanian kingdom.

WAR IDEALS OF AMERICA. MR. BALFOUR ON HIS MISSION. ENTHUSIASM FOR THE COMMON CAUSE.

At the House of Commons, recently the Empire Parliamentary Association gave a luncheon to welcome Mr. Balfour on his return from the United States and Canada. Mr. Balfour is the chairman of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association, and Mr. Asquith, who presided, is the vice-president. A large and representative gathering included the Prime Minister.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

The toast of "Mr. Balfour" was given by the Chairman, who said that the errand from which their guest had returned was universally acclaimed in this country. When I look round this room—continued Mr. Asquith—I see not a few, and outside there are a vast number more, who have been divided from Mr. Balfour by sharp differences of political opinion in days which, measured by the rude chronology of the calendar, are not far away, but which in the world in which we are at present living seem to be almost indefinitely remote. I myself have not always in that diffident and fast-receding past seen precisely eye to eye—to my great regret (laughter) and I hope in some measure to his—with Mr. Balfour in matters of considerable controversy. There is no country in the world where domestic controversy and its concomitant, the party system, is carried on with more energy or, in times of stress, with more apparent accuracy than in the United Kingdom. But when the fighting is over, or when it is for the moment suspended, the power and the disposition to measure with candour and with impartiality the full merit of our public men is a characteristic of the English people. I suppose the same is true in perhaps varying degrees of appropriateness of the Scotch and also the Irish and Welsh. It is natural in these circumstances and with people like ourselves that all parties should welcome, as they did welcome, the choice of Mr. Balfour to represent this country at a unique opportunity in Anglo-Saxon history. We know from every quarter that he and his associates have turned that opportunity to the fullest possible account, and we are met here to-day to congratulate him, and not less to congratulate ourselves, on the result.

What was it that provided the occasion for this mission of such exceptional interest and such extraordinary moment? The accession of America to the Allied cause was a landmark, not only in the course of this war, but in the progress of civilization. It was a proof, I think the most signal and most convincing proof that could be given, that the greatest of the free communities of the world not engaged in the war had realized that the victory of Germany by such means as she was employing, in such a cause as that in which she was engaged, for such a purpose as she had set herself deliberately to accomplish, would for generations to come quite hopelessly have barred the way to the attainment of those ideals of unfettered self-development, political, intellectual, and spiritual, which are the best hope of humanity. But with nations, as with individuals, it is one thing to reach a conclusion and another thing to act upon it. America did both. (Cheers.) There was with her no letting of "I dare not wait upon I would," and no seeking refuge in halfway houses. Mr. Balfour's Mission, like that of our French Allies, did not cross the Atlantic merely on a sentimental journey. They went to do business with people who meant to do business with them. There is abundant evidence for him who runs to read that we and our great kinsmen have arrived not only at a unity of aim, but a co-ordination of methods, that there will be no waste of energy and no unnecessary duplication of effort, and that we shall see concerted application of our innumerable resources for a combined and common purpose. Let me say one word more. If there was anywhere in the Allied or neutral world anyone in any quarter who had a lurking doubt as to the single-mindedness and sincerity of that purpose it could not and ought not to survive, the whole-hearted co-operation of the United States of America. No one can suspect America of being animated by what are called Imperialistic aims, by lust of territory, or by dreams of dynastic or racial aggrandisement. Her adhesion is the best tribute we could have, for it is at once spontaneous and disinterested. It is the best tribute we could have to the worthiness of our cause and to the cleanness of methods by which it has been and is being pursued. In a word, it is the greatest moral, as well as the most powerful material, reinforcement we could have received. It is with these thoughts in our mind that I ask you to drink to the health of Mr. Balfour. (Cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, responding to the toast, expressed his thanks for the hearty welcome given to him.

I admit, he said, that I undertook the headship of the Mission to the United States with the greatest reluctance and the greatest diffidence. The reluctance had many causes. There was the ocean—(laughter)—quite apart from submarines. Measured in the true proportions of terror, in fact I should regard the submarine as the least possible evil that could affect me. (Laughter.) But Providence was kind from the beginning to the end of the Mission, and the journey both ways across the Atlantic was performed under the happiest auspices both of weather and everything else. The diffidence which I felt, however, had a deeper root even than the hatred of the sea. I felt it was very easy to do harm and not very easy to do good. On the whole,

looking back I feel that no harm was done and that much good was accomplished. (Cheers.) If I may say so in the absence of my colleagues in the Mission, they performed their different tasks with admirable discretion, great energy, and a full appreciation of all that is involved in the complex operation of bringing together the effective forces of two great communities like Britain and the United States. Do not let anybody suppose for a moment that the success of the Mission was due to the personal qualifications, whatever they may have been, of the members of the Mission. It was due to far greater, far deeper and, I would fain hope and believe, far more permanent causes than anything purely personal could be.

After acknowledging the "boundless hospitality and kindness" which was extended to the Mission, Mr. Balfour proceeded:—

What moves me most, and what I think moves people in this country and in France, is something much deeper than this kindly hospitality—the spontaneous exhibition of enthusiasm for the common cause. This had nothing whatever to do with the personal qualifications, or disqualifications of any individual. It had to do with the deeper feeling of sympathy which manifestly animated the great American community from North to South and East to West. It might have been in the power of emissaries who were either unfortunate or indiscreet to check that manifestation of feeling, but it was not in the power of individuals, however endowed, to create it. It had not come from the Mission. The Mission was the occasion of its exhibition, and not the cause of the exhibition, and that is the real value which has issued from any such public efforts of the Mission. The result of those efforts has been to give to the great American community the power of showing in the strongest, the most moving, fashion what they felt of the great cause in which, as they knew, our Allies in France and we ourselves in this country have been engaged for nearly three years—the cause of world freedom. They knew the sacrifices that had been made and that were being made, they sympathized with the cause in which these sacrifices were undertaken, and when the moment came in which they felt bound to show on which side they stood they welcomed any opportunity of manifesting their deep moral and spiritual agreement with the policy which is being pursued by their present Allies on this side of the Atlantic. That is the real significance of the Mission of which I was the head. That is the great result which it is having and has had—a result the value of which cannot be measured by its effect on this war, great as this effect is likely to be, but which will, I hope outlast in the history of the world the life of even the youngest of those whom I am now addressing. I regard this Mission not as the cause, but as the indication, of one of the most beneficent developments of international relations which has ever occurred in the history of the world. (Cheers.) Most alliances, as students of history know, are based upon the temporary hopes and temporary agreements of aim between nations which join together each for its own purpose, and whose alliance lasts only so long as the same end benefits both countries. Such alliances are inevitably doomed. They are based upon temporary necessities, and when the occasion is over they vanish, leaving behind, it may be, friendly or unfriendly relations, but not leaving behind anything necessarily as a permanent basis. I hope, and I believe, that the co-operation in this war between Great Britain and America is not based upon the fact that each has something to get out of the war for itself, but is based upon a deep congruity and harmony of moral feeling and moral ideals. That is its origin, and so also will be its history. It will endure as long as our two nations are content to pursue these great ideals, and I pray God it may be for ever. (Cheers.)

You may perhaps think I am drifting somewhat away from the subject of the great struggle in which we are all engaged. But, believe me, the considerations I have been bringing to your notice have, in fact, reference, and an immense importance, in connection with the present struggle. As our alliance and co-operation with the United States are based upon these great moral considerations, and not upon any desire of this country or of the United States to use the war as an instrument of expansion, so we may be quite certain, as the United States have gone in with us for these great ends, they will never leave us till these great ends are accomplished. (Cheers.) There is nothing of which I am more certain than this—the United States, having put their hand to the plough, are not going to turn back. They watched the course of events from the inception of this terrible war in August, 1914, and, having studied the history which had led up to it, having carefully contemplated the whole play of international forces in recent years, they have come to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the future of civilization, as they and as we conceive it. It is a conflict between two ideals, both of which profess to be civilised—the German ideal, and what, at all events in this connection, I may call the Anglo-Saxon ideal. They are clear as we are clear that it is the second ideal which should regulate our policy, and they are not going to abandon any effort, or to refuse any sacrifice, any more than we are going to abandon any effort, or refuse any sacrifice, which may bring to a happy fruition a policy on which we are all convinced depends, not only immediate prosperity for us and our children, but the whole trend of international and civilized evolution, as far as human eyes and human powers of foresight can venture to penetrate the future. These are not the fruits of the Mission, but I think the Mission gave an occasion for the emphatic expression of them, and if that be valuable, and surely it is valuable, then we who took part in that Mission may congratulate ourselves on its result. (Cheers.)

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 13th Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, V.A.
TRANS-PACIFIC. SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 29th Aug., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 9TH AUGUST, 1917.

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.50 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$350, sales		24 16/- for 1916
INSURANCE.—				
Canton	\$50	\$125		\$25 for 1916
China Fire	\$20	\$140		\$9 for 1916
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$305, buyers		\$27 for 1916
North China	\$25	T. 140		15% int. account 1916
Union	\$100	\$255, sellers		\$80 for 1916
Yangtze	\$80	\$195, buy.		\$21 for 1916
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$35		\$5 int. s/o 1916/17
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$18		\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Prof. Co.	\$25	\$40, sellers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	\$25	\$101		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
REFINING.—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$36		\$12 for 1916
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$29, buyers		5 Pa. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$75, s. & b.		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$117		\$5 and bonus of \$3 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 78, buyers		Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$95, sellers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$98, buyers		\$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$91		\$3 1/2 int. account 1917
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$3, s. & b.		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$68, buyers		\$3 int. account 1917
OIL.—				
Langkats	\$10	Tls. 15, s. & b.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	\$1	120, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	\$1	32		8% for 1916/17
MINING.—				
Kailans	\$1	34 1/2, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-8-17
Rauha	\$1	\$2.40, buy.		None since 1910
Tronoh	\$1	25 1/2		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Pao	Tls. 50	T. 162		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 154, buy.		T. 0.80 for year ending 30-11-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 134, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-8-16
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 7		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Boreas	\$12	\$7		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4		None since 1906
China Provident	\$10	\$7 1/2		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$23		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7.35, sales		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers		\$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151		\$11 for 1916
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$10		\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$27 1/2		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	\$8.40		80% for 1916
Peak Trams Ltd.	\$10	\$8.10		7% for year ending 31-5-16
Do. New	\$1	\$0.30		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3.40, buyers		\$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$3, sellers		

Monies (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE	YEAR ENDS	LATEST QUOTATION	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV. TO DATE
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.40	45 p. a.	20 p. a.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$1.25	25 p. a.	—
Gemalai	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. a.	10 p. a.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.50	42 1/2 p. a.	30 p. a.
Kompas	\$2	June	\$8.20	140 p. a.	25 p. a.
Malak Pinch	\$1	Aug.	\$2.90	30 p. a.	20 p. a.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.65	30 p. a.	—
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p. a.	—
Sandycroft	\$3	Jan.	\$4.80	30 p. a.	—
Tapiu	\$10	Dec.	\$21.00	35 p. a.	10 p. a.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL (4 Paid up) ... FRANCES 45,000,000
 President ... André Berthelot,
 General Manager ... A. J. Pernaote.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
 BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
 Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [833]

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STARR,
 Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [141]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	August 9th.
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Cred. to, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Commodity Bills 4 months' sight	2 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	37 1/2
Cred. to, at 4 months' sight	38 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	63 1/2
Cred. to, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pence	124 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	114
ON BATavia.—	
On demand	132 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	5 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	5 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.40 a.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.20
BAR SILVER, per oz	41 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong 30 cents piece	\$0.03 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	30.00
Canton 30 "	\$2.55 discount
Canton 10 "	33.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 13th Aug.—
 Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hongk.

Wednesday, 15th Aug.—
 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
 Thursday, 16th Aug.—
 12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 18th Aug.—
 Noon—Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Sir C. F. Charter, C.M.G.

Monday, 27th Aug.—
 Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Wills & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
 The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshai	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Sentin, Stanley	—	—
Canton, Shanghai and Wahoo	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Koumooon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Santa and Samsoi	6.00 P.M.	5.40 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

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From

60 - 250 Volts.

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OFFICES, HOTELS, CLUBS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



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FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds—
 Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000
 Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 Hon. Mr. B. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 P. C. Bulcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Patten, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:
 Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
 LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 " 6 " 3 " "
 " 12 " 4 " "
 N. J. STARR,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
 Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
 Subscribed ... 1,125,000
 Paid-up ... 542,500
 Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
 THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
 Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang,
 Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bharu, Rangoon,
 Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
 Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore,
 Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARPENTIER, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vaux Road (Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong).
 London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
 Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
 FORMOSA—Aio, Gikan, Kagi, Kankin,
 Kailung, Makung, Pinan, Shin,
 Chiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow,
 Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiu-chang, Shanghai, Swatow,
 Others—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Samarang, Semarang & New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
 Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centers of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
 Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
 3, Des Vaux Road,
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [500]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
 SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wushu, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitung, Tain,
 Kiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi,
 Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Peking,
 Tangshan, Lanchow, Tsinghsien, Hsing-tai,
 HANGKOW: Wuchow, Shaohsin, Chialien,
 Lanchow, Hsuehshing, Ningpo, Kaitung,
 Cheungchow, Singing, Liao,
 Chongchun, Tientsin, Chongchun, Tientsin,
 Lanchow, Lanchow, Tientsin, Yiksh,
 Hsuehshing, Chaochow, Tientsin, Tientsin,
 Yenchow, Foochow, CHANGCHOW:
 Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen,
 Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chingchow,
 Antung, CANTON, KUEITUNG, FUKING,
 Kueilin, Suifu, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
 Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; as granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 12th October, 1914. [836]